

REC

2. The keeper of the rolls in a city.
I ask'd, what meant this wilful silence?
His answer was, the people were not us'd
To be spoke to except by the recorder. *Shakefp. Rich. III.*
The office of recorder to this city being vacant, five or six
persons are soliciting to succeed him. *Swift.*
3. A kind of flute; a wind instrument.
The shepherds went among them, and sang an eclogue,
while the other shepherds, pulling out recorders, which pos-
sessed the place of pipes, accorded their music to the others
voice. *Sidney, b. ii.*
In a recorder, the three uppermost holes yield one tone,
which is a note lower than the tone of the first three. *Bacon.*
The figures of recorders, and flutes and pipes are straight;
but the recorder hath a less bore and a greater above and
below. *Bacon's Natural History.*
To RECOU'CH. *v. n.* [re and couch.] To lie down again.
Thou mak'st the night to overvail the day;
Then lions whelps lie roaring for their prey,
And at thy powerful hand demand their food;
Who when at morn they all recouch again,
Then toiling man till eve pursues his pain. *Wotton.*
To RECOVER. *v. a.* [recoverer, Fr. recuperer, Lat.]
1. To restore from sickness or disorder.
Every of us, each for his self, laboured how to recover him,
while he rather daily sent us companions of town full of
ever return'd in any found and faithful manner. *Sidney.*
Would my Lord were with the prophet; for he would re-
cover him of his leprosy. *2 Kings v. 3.*
The clouds dispell'd, the sky resum'd her light,
And nature flood recover'd of her fright. *Dryden.*
2. To repair.
Should we apply this precept only to those who are con-
cerned to recover time they have lost, it would extend to the
whole race of mankind. *Rogers.*
Even good men have many failings and lapses to lament
and recover. *Rogers.*
3. To regain.
Stay a while; and we'll debate,
By what fate means the crown may be recover'd. *Shakefp.*
The spirit of the Lord is upon me, to preach the gospel to
the poor, and recovering of sight to the blind. *Luke iv. 18.*
Once in forty years cometh a pope, that calleth his eye
upon the kingdom of Naples, to recover it to the church. *Bac.*
These Italians, in despite of what could be done, re-
covered Tiliaventum. *Knolly's History of the Turks.*
I who e'er while the happy garden sung,
By one man's disobedience lost, now sing
Recover'd Paradise to all mankind,
By one man's firm obedience. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*
Any other person may join with him that is injured, and
assist him in recovering from the offender so much, as may
make satisfaction. *Locke.*
4. To release.
That they may recover themselves out of the snare of the
devil, who are taken captive by him. *2 Tim. ii. 26.*
5. To attain; to reach; to come up to.
The forest is not three leagues off;
If we recover that, we're sure enough. *Shakefp.*
To RECOVER. *v. n.* To grow well from a disease.
Adam, by this from the cold sudden damp
Recovering, his scatter'd spirits return'd. *Milton.*
RECOVERABLE. *adj.* [recoverable, Fr. from recover.]
1. Possible to be restored from sickness.
2. Possible to be regained.
A prodigal's course
Is like the sun's, but not like his, recoverable, I fear. *Shak.*
They promised the good people ease in the matter of pro-
tections, by which the debts from parliament men and their
followers were not recoverable. *Clarendon.*
RECOVERY. *n. f.* [from recover.]
1. Restoration from sickness.
Your hopes are regular and reasonable, though in tempo-
ral affairs; such as are deliverance from enemies, and recov-
ery from sickness. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
The sweat sometimes acid, is a sign of recovery after acute
distempers. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
2. Power or act of regaining.
What should move me to undertake the recovery of this,
being not ignorant of the impossibility? *Shakefp.*
These counties were the keys of Normandy:
But wherefore weeps Warwick?
For grief that they are past recovery. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*
Mario Sanudo lived about the fourteenth age, a man full of
zeal for the recovery of the Holy Land. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
3. The act of cutting off an entail.
The spirit of wantonness is sure scared out of him; if the
devil have him not in fee simple, with fine and recovery. *Shak.*
To RECOUNT. *v. a.* [recount, Fr.] To relate in detail;
to tell distinctly.
Bid him recount the fore-recited practices. *Shakefp.*
How I have thought of these times,
I shall recount hereafter. *Shakefp. Julius Caesar.*

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- Plato in Timæo produces an Egyptian priest, who recounted
to Solon out of the holy books of Egypt the story of the flood
universal, which happened long before the Grecian inunda-
tion. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
The talk of worldly affairs hindreth much, although re-
counted with a fair intention: we speak willingly, but seldom
return to silence. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*
Say, from these glorious seeds what harvest flows,
Recount our blessings, and compare our woes.
RECOUNTMENT. *n. f.* [from recount.] Relation; recital.
When from the first to last, betwixt us two,
Tears our recountments had most finely bath'd;
As how I came into that desert place. *Shakefp.*
RECOUSE. *n. f.* [recoisus, Lat. recours, Fr.]
1. Frequent passage. Obsolete.
Not Priamus and Hecuba on knees,
Their eyes o'ergall'd with recourse of tears. *Shakefp.*
2. Return; new attack.
Preventive physick, by purging noxious humours and the
causes of diseases, preventeth sickness in the healthy, or the
recourse thereof in the valedudinary. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
3. [Recours, Fr.] Application as for help or protection. This
is the common use.
Thus died this great peer, in a time of great recourse unto
him and dependance upon him, the house and town full of
servants and suitors. *Wotton's Buckingham.*
The council of Trent commends the making recourse, not
only to the prayers of the saints, but to their aid and assis-
tance. *Stillington's Def. of Dis. on Roman Isl.*
Can any man think, that this privilege was at first con-
ferred upon the church of Rome, and that christians in all
ages had constant recourse to it for determining their differ-
ences; and yet that that very church should now be at a loss
where to find it? *Tillotson.*
All other means have fail'd to wound her heart,
Our last recourse is therefore to our art. *Dryden.*
4. Access.
The doors be lockt,
That no man hath recourse to her by night. *Shakefp.*
RECREANT. *adj.* [recreant, Fr.]
1. Cowardly; mean spirited; subdued; crying out for mercy;
recanting out of fear.
Let that lady debonaire,
Thou recreant knight, and soon thyself prepare
To battle. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
Dost
Thou wear a lion's hide? dost it for shame,
And hang a calf's skin on those recreant limbs. *Shakefp.*
Here handeth Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk,
On pain to be found false and recreant. *Shakefp.*
Thou
Must, as a foreign recreant, be led
With manacles along our street. *Shakefp.*
The knight, whom fate and happy chance shall grace
From out the bars to force his opposite,
Or kill, or make him recreant on the plain,
The prize of valour and of love shall gain. *Dryden.*
2. Apostate; false.
Who for so many benefits receiv'd,
Turn'd recreant to God, ingrate and false,
And so of all true good himself despoil'd. *Milton's Par. Reg.*
To RECREATE. *v. a.* [recreo, Lat. recreo, Fr.]
1. To refresh after toil; to amuse or divert in weariness.
He hath left you all his walks,
And to your heirs for ever; common pleasures,
To walk abroad and recreate yourselves. *Shakefp.*
Necessity and the example of St. John, who recreated him-
self with sporting with a tame partridge, teach us, that it is
lawful to relax our bow, but not suffer it to be unfurled. *Taylor.*
Painters, when they work on white grounds, place before
them colours mixt with blue and green, to recreate their eyes,
white wearying and paining the sight more than any. *Dryden.*
2. To delight; to gratify.
These ripe fruits recreate the nostrils with their aromatick
scent. *More's Divine Dialogues.*
3. To relieve; to revive.
Take a walk to refresh yourself with the open air, which
inspired fresh doth exceedingly recreate the lungs, heart and
vital spirits. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
RECREATION. *n. f.* [from recreate.]
1. Relief after toil or pain; amusement in sorrow or distress.
The chief recreation she could find in her anguish, was
sometime to visit that place, where first she was so happy as
to see the cause of her unhapp. *Sidney, b. ii.*
I'll visit
The chapel where they lie, and tears, shed there,
Shall be my recreation. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*
The great men among the antients understood how to re-
concile manual labour with affairs of state; and thought it no
lessening to their dignity to make the one the recreation to the
other. *Locke on Education.*
2. Refreshment;

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2. Refreshment; amusement; diversion.
You may have the recreation of surprizing those with ad-
miration, who shall hear the deaf person pronounce whatso-
ever they shall desire, without your seeming to guide him.
Holder's Elements of Speech.
Nor is that man less deceived, that thinks to maintain a
constant tenure of pleasure, by a continual pursuit of sports
and recreations: for all these things, as they refresh a man
when weary, so they weary him when refreshed. *South.*
RECREATIVE. *adj.* [from recreate.] Refreshing; giving re-
lief after labour or pain; amusing; diverting.
Let the musick be recreative, and with some strange
changes.
Let not your recreations be lavish spenders of your time;
but chuse such as are healthful, recreative and apt to refresh
you: but at no hand dwell upon them. *Taylor.*
The access these trifles gain to the closets of ladies,
seem to promise such easy and recreative experiments, which
require but little time or charge. *Boyle.*
RECREATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from recreative.] The quality of
being recreative.
RECREMENT. *n. f.* [recrementum, Lat.] Drofs; spume;
superfluous or useless parts.
The vital fire in the heart requires an ambient body of a
yielding nature, to receive the superfluous ferocities and other
recrements of the blood. *Boyle.*
RECREMENTAL. *adj.* [from recrement.] Dröffy.
RECREMENTIOUS. *adj.* [from recrement.] Dröffy.
To RECRIMINATE. *v. n.* [recriminer, Fr. re and crimi-
nor, Latin.] To return one accusation with another.
It is not my business to recriminate, hoping sufficiently to
clear myself in this matter. *Stillington.*
How shall such hypocrites reform the state,
On whom the broths can accuse in return. *Dryden.*
To RECRIMINATE. *v. a.* To accuse in return. Unusual.
Did not Joseph lie under black infamy? he scorned so much
as to clear himself, or to recriminate the trumpet. *South.*
RECRIMINATION. *n. f.* [recrimination, Fr. from recriminate.]
Return of one accusation with another.
Publick defamation will seem disobliging enough to pro-
voke a return, which again begets a rejoinder, and so the
quarrel is carried on with mutual recriminations. *Gov. of Tong.*
RECRIMINATOR. *n. f.* [from recriminate.] He that returns
one charge with another.
RECRUESCENT. *adj.* [recruescent, Lat.] Growing painful
or violent again.
To RECRUIT. *v. a.* [recruter, Fr.]
1. To repair any thing wasted by new supplies.
He was longer in recruiting his flesh than was usual; but
by a milk diet he recovered it. *Wise man's Surgery.*
Increase thy care to save the sinking kind;
With greens and flow'rs recruit their empty hives,
And seek fresh forage to sustain their lives. *Dryden.*
Her cheeks glow the brighter, recruiting their colour;
As flowers by sprinkling revive with fresh odour. *Granville.*
This sun is set; but see in bright array
What hosts of heavenly lights recruit the day!
Love in a shining galaxy appears
Triumphant still.
Seeing the variety of motion, which we find in the world
is always decreasing, there is a necessity of conserving and
recruiting it by active principles; such as are the cause of
gravity, by which planets and comets keep their motions in
their orbs, and bodies acquire great motion in falling. *Newt.*
2. To supply an army with new men.
He trusted the earl of Holland with the command of that
army, with which he was to be recruited and assisted. *Clar.*
To RECRUIT. *v. n.* To raise new soldiers.
The French have only Switzerland besides their own coun-
try to recruit in; and we know the difficulties they meet with
in getting thence a single regiment. *Addison.*
RECRUIT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Supply of any thing wasted.
Whatever nature has in worth deny'd,
She gives in large recruits of needful pride.
The endeavour to raise new men for the recruit of the
army found opposition. *Clarendon.*
2. New soldiers.
The pow'rs of Troy
With fresh recruits their youthful chief sustain:
Not theirs a raw and unexperient train,
But a firm body of embattel'd men. *Dryden.*
RECTANGLE. *n. f.* [rectangle, Fr. rectangulus, Latin.] A
figure which has one angle or more of ninety degrees.
If all Athens should decree, that in rectangle triangles the
square, which is made of the side that subtendeth the right
angle, is equal to the squares which are made of the sides
containing the right angle, geometers would not receive
satisfaction without demonstration. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
The mathematician considers the truth and properties be-
longing to a rectangle, only as it is in idea in his own mind.
Locke.

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- RECTANGULAR. *adj.* [rectangulaire, Fr. rectus and angulus,
Latin.] Right angled; having angles of ninety degrees.
Bricks moulded in their ordinary rectangular form, if they
shall be laid one by another in a level row between any sup-
porters sustaining the two ends, then all the pieces will ne-
cessarily sink. *Wotton's Architecture.*
RECTANGULARLY. *adv.* [from rectangular.] With right
angles.
At the equator, the needle will stand rectangularly; but ap-
proaching northward toward the tropic, it will regard the
stone obliquely. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
RECTIFIABLE. *adj.* [from rectify.] Capable to be set right.
The natural heat of the parts being insufficient for a perfect
and thorough digestion, the errors of one concoction are not
rectifiable by another. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
RECTIFICATION. *n. f.* [rectification, Fr. from rectify.]
1. The act of setting right what is wrong.
It behoved the deity to renew that revelation from time to
time, and to rectify abuses with such authority for the re-
newal and rectification, as was sufficient evidence of the truth
of what was revealed. *Forbes.*
2. In chymistry, rectification is drawing any thing over again
by distillation, to make it yet higher or finer. *Quincy.*
At the first rectification of some spirit of salt in a retort, a
single pound afforded no less than six ounces of phlegm. *Boyle.*
To RECTIFY. *v. a.* [rectifier, Fr. rectus and facio, Lat.]
1. To make right; to reform; to redress.
That wherein unfounder times have done amiss, the better
ages ensuing must rectify as they may. *Hooker.*
It shall be bootless,
That longer you defer the court, as well
For your own quiet, as to rectify
What is unsettled in the king. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*
Where a long course of piety has purged the heart, and
rectified the will, knowledge will break in upon such a soul,
like the sun shining in his full might. *South.*
The substance of this theory I mainly depend on, being
willing to suppose that many particularities may be rectified
upon farther thoughts. *Burnet.*
If those men of parts, who have been employed in vitia-
ting the age, had endeavoured to rectify and amend it, they
needed not have sacrificed their good sense to their fame. *Add.*
The false judgment he made of things are owned; and the
methods pointed out by which he rectified them. *Asterbury.*
2. To exalt and improve by repeated distillation.
The skin hath been kept white and smooth for above fif-
teen years, by being included with rectified spirit of wine in
a cylindrical glass. *Grew's Museum.*
RECTILINEAR. *adj.* [rectus and linea, Lat.] Consisting of
RECTILINEOUS. *n. f.* right lines.
There are only three rectilinear and ordinate figures, which
can serve to this purpose; and inordinate or unlike ones must
have been not only less elegant, but unequal. *Roy.*
This image was oblong and not oval, but terminated with
two rectilinear and parallel sides and two semicircular ends.
Newton's Opticks.
The rays of light, whether they be very small bodies pro-
jected, or only motion and force propagated, are moved in
right lines; and whenever a ray of light is by any obstacle
turned out of its rectilinear way, it will never return into the
same rectilinear way, unless perhaps by very great accident.
Newton's Opticks.
RECTITUDE. *n. f.* [rectitudo, Fr. from rectus, Lat.]
1. Straightness; not curvity.
2. Rightness; uprightness; freedom from moral curvity or ob-
liquity.
Faith and repentance, together with the rectitude of their
present engagement would fully prepare them for a better
life. *King Charles.*
Calm the disorders of thy mind, by reflecting on the wis-
dom, equity and absolute rectitude of all his proceedings. *At.*
RECTOR. *n. f.* [recteur, Fr. rector, Latin.]
1. Ruler; lord; governor.
God is the supreme rector of the world, and of all those
subordinate parts thereof. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
When a rector of an university of scholars is chosen by the
corporation or university, the election ought to be confirmed
by the superior of such university. *Asbiff's Parergon.*
2. Parson of an unimpropriated parish.
RECTORSHIP. *n. f.* [rectorat, Fr. from rector.] The rank or
office of rector.
Had your bodies
No heart among you? or had you tongues to cry
Against the rectorship of judgment. *Shakefp.*
RECTORY. *n. f.* [rectorie, Fr. from rector.]
A rectory or parsonage is a spiritual living, composed of
land, tithes and other oblations of the people, separate or de-
dedicated to God in any congregation for the service of his
church there, and for the maintenance of the governor or
minister thereof, to whose charge the same is committed.
Speelman.
RECURBATION.